

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager
Canton, 1st October, 1901

INTIMATION

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEUX ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th July, 1903.

The trial of Mr. R. G. McEwen, Inspector of Markets, on a charge of having on the 15th July, 1902, unlawfully accepted a bribe of \$10 from one Fung Yung with a view to influence his conduct in the performance of his duties, and having on other occasions accepted bribes of amounts varying from \$17 to \$120, which resulted in his acquittal on the 22nd inst., suggests some serious reflections. The jury were quite satisfied that the charges were not proved, and gave an unanimous verdict to that effect, but the Government evidently held a very different opinion. However that may be, Mr. McEwen has been triumphantly acquitted, and the verdict was obviously in accordance with outside opinion, as was evidenced by the unseemly outburst of applause which it evoked from the spectators, and which the Chief Justice in righteous indignation promptly suppressed. The question now before the public is not Mr. McEwen's case, or that of others who have recently been accused of the same offence, but the broader one of how to put a stop to the corruption which is admittedly going on in several administrative departments of the Government.

In the first place, whatever can be done to lessen the temptations to which slenderly paid officials are exposed should most certainly be attempted. Human nature is frail, and money earned by merely not seeing or not knowing possesses a great fascination to men whose wages only supply them with a bare living. Every man also likes to supplement his ordinary income, if possible, either by extra work or by any legitimate labour. If it can be increased by much easier methods, it may

seem no crime to do so to some persons whose moral perceptions are perhaps not too refined. Now, it is right and it is prudent to restrain such persons from stepping on to this fatally easy path, by a knowledge that pains and penalties beset it; but it is also right and reasonable that the path of virtue should be rendered as smooth as possible. Thus, the salaries paid to officials who are exposed to such temptations should at least be sufficient to place them above the pinch and pressure of want. They should be decently housed and surrounded by their own people as far as possible, be able to send their children to a good school among other British children, and be able to furnish the means for some innocent enjoyments or amusements to their families. In Colonies like Hongkong the means of recreation for Europeans of the poorer class are regrettably few, and if, in addition, they are compelled to live among the natives, and participate in the dirt and squalor, with which the latter surround themselves, the lot of such persons is hard indeed.

As a matter of fact the Government has always failed grievously in its duty to the lower ranks of officials, such as the minor clerks, police, sanitary and public works inspectors and overseers, a class who receive a rate of pay that will not permit of their occupying a respectable European dwelling-house and which necessitates their living in flats in Chinese tenements. Many years ago it was suggested in these columns that the Government should provide quarters for the married members of the Police Force and for those officials whose salaries were insufficient to allow of their renting decent houses in the European quarters of the Colony. It is eminently desirable that the lower ranks of the officials should not be driven to live as and among natives, and more especially those whose duties place them in a position to oblige or thwart Chinese contractors or dealers. At the time the suggestion was made, it would have been comparatively easy to carry it into effect. The Government had plenty of sites at its command and could readily have built suitable quarters at a reasonable cost. Now it would be much more difficult and much more expensive to carry out such a scheme. At the same time it is not impracticable, and we hope it will yet be attempted. The pay of certain officials should also be considerably increased, in cases where great responsibilities are accepted or great temptations have to be encountered.

While on the one hand officials should be thus encouraged to go straight and resist temptation, however insistently thrust upon them, efforts should likewise simultaneously be made to punish all parties offering bribes to officials. It is an offence to attempt to seduce a public servant from the performance of his duties, and those guilty of it should be made liable to a severe punishment. A fine would not meet the case. The Chinese in many instances would care nothing for a fine, but if they were made to understand that a term of imprisonment with hard labour would confront those caught attempting the corruption of an officer either by bribery or by other means it would possibly have some deterrent effect. In the case heard on the 22nd inst. several witnesses calmly admitted having offered these bribes, and it should be an easy matter to procure a conviction. The Attorney-General has these men in his hand, and we trust he will not fail to institute a prosecution.

When the new Buildings Ordinance was still before the Legislative Council there was no one of its provisions round which the battle of debate waxed stronger than round the section dealing with the abolition of windowless cubicles in existing domestic buildings. The wording of the Ordinance in reference to this matter may appear sufficiently succinct, but as already there have been obtained upon it legal opinions which differ materially, and as a test-case is under the process of preparation, it may be pardonable to again quote the words laid down in the Act. Section 154 (1) provides that "No cubicle or room which is not provided with a window or windows or a skylight opening directly into the external air and having a total glazed area of not less than one-tenth of the floor area of such cubicle or room, may be erected or if already erected be maintained in any 'storey of any domestic dwelling.' When we turn to the definition of 'external air' we find it stated to mean 'a clear and unobstructed open space measured in a 'straight line from and at right angles to the plane of any window and of a 'width throughout of not less than 'thirteen feet.' These provisions were ordered to be first enforced in No. 5 Health District, which for density of buildings and population in proportion to area is said to suffer the unpleasant distinction of being unvalued in any city in the

civilised world, and it is matter of common knowledge that the enforcement of the regulations of the new Ordinance in their entirety will necessitate in that quarter of the Colony a demolition of cubicles that could only be described as wholesale with consequent serious derangement of the domestic lives of hundreds of families and the unhousing of many. It must be borne in mind also that if the Chinese are already finding the new laws so oppressive while yet these are only operative in one district, their hardships will be immeasurably intensified when the operation of the Ordinance becomes general. From No. 5 District the displaced population may remove at present to other districts of the city, but so far as can be foreseen at the moment, the Ordinance will drive before it from one quarter of the Colony to another an ever-growing mass of unhoused families who will finally be compelled absolutely to quit the island unless dwellings are provided for them. It is equally true, of course, and the statement is borne out by most eminent experts, that so long as numberless windowless cubicles are permitted to remain, so long will the Colony be at the mercy of devastating epidemics. So the Government find themselves on the horns of a dilemma. We think that it is their bounden duty to provide houses for the accommodation of the displaced people. But in the meantime the needs of the Chinese are crying out to be supplied, and we are of opinion that in a well-considered compromise the Government will find a practicable middle path that can with safety be temporarily pursued. Under the Ordinance the Governor in Council has power in special cases to modify the requirements of the section referred to in respect to the external air, upon such conditions as he may deem expedient. Let His Excellency exercise that power and the Government hasten slowly. It should be the object of the authorities at the present stage rather to abolish what is glaringly bad than to improve what is passably good. In cases where the provisions regarding air-space are almost satisfied, temporary exemptions could hardly be too freely granted. As will be seen from another column the Chinese community of Hongkong through their Commercial Union and the ten Merchant Guilds are endeavouring to induce the Government to withdraw the new regulations affecting cubicles, and to-day a petition from the inhabitants of No. 5 Health District will be forwarded to the Governor, praying for permission to re-erect cubicles already demolished. It would surely be a backward step to agree to this latter proposal, but the Government in their future operation under the new Ordinance might well bear in mind the considerations which prompt the petitioners, and make the enforcement of its provisions as light as possible upon the Chinese community at large.

The U.S. cruiser *Albatross*, and the *Cincinnati* are shortly expected in these waters. Yesterday's plague return contained three cases—all Chinese, and two of them fatal, the latter being "found" in the streets. The total number of cases for the year now stands at 1,368. Serious damage was done by a fire which broke out in a medicine-shop at 35, Gough Street early on Tuesday evening, the ground, first, and second floors being partially destroyed. The place where the fire originated is insured. No cause for the outbreak has been assigned. Mr. William Howat, chief officer of the *s.s. Benlarig*, died in the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday after a month's illness and was buried at Happy Valley. He was a native of Kilmalcolm, Scotland, and had been mate of the *Benlarig* for four years. His death was the result of an abscess on the liver. Mr. George Foster, one of America's ablest judges, who arrived here on Tuesday by the *Empress of China* from Japan, where he was holidaying, occupied a seat on the Bench at the Magistracy yesterday beside Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, and displayed much interest in the proceedings of the Court. H.E. Sheng Kang Pao after inspecting the electric-light plant at the New-Chinese Bank at Shanghai placed an order with Mr. Durig, the *Shanghai Mercury* says, for electric-light installations for both Imperial Palaces at Peking, amounting to about one and a half lacs, these plants being a present to Her Majesty the Empress.

Orders have recently been sent out from Washington to all inspectors of Chinese directing the medical inspection of Chinese applicants for admission into the United States. This inspection is to be made under the terms of the Immigration Act passed by the last Congress, and is supplemental to all Chinese exclusion laws.

In addition to the names in the Birthday Honours List already reported, we notice that of Dr. Patrick Manson, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S., C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office, who was an old hand in Formosa, Amoy, and Hongkong before he settled down at home. He receives the honour of K.C.M.G. for special services in connection with tropical diseases.

Dr. Yersin returned to Saigon by the M.M. steamer *Tonkin*.

The U.S. transport *Sherman* brought out from San Francisco on her last voyage \$1,500,000 worth of the new Filipino pesos.

The agenda papers of to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council and of the meeting to-day of the Sanitary Board will be found on p. 5; also Late Telegrams.

Chinatown in Dixon, U.S.A., was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago. Many of the Chinese had their money buried in the ground under the floors, and on the morning following the fire several boxes containing large sums of money were unearthed.

Among those "called" to the Bar from the Middle Temple on the 25th June was Mr. R. E. Bellios, of Hongkong; and Mr. J. W. Jones, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was "called" at the same time as a member of Gray's Inn.

We learn by the mail that the sudden death at New York of Mr. W. Graham, who for many years was Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s representative at Foochow, was due to heart apoplexy. Mr. Graham fell down in the street, death being almost instantaneous.

It is not a pleasant fact to have to note, says the *L. & C. Express*, nor are there any comforting reflections to be gained from the fact, that in the annual tea report of Messrs. W. J. and H. Thompson there is hardly a word devoted to China tea. Poor China! It is almost ignored, and certainly does not receive any encouragement.

By permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):—

March....."Zaza".....Klein
Overture....."Lodoiska".....Chorobinski
Selection....."Little Christopher Columbus".....Caryl
Song....."The Flight of Agnes".....Raven
Selection....."Three Little Maids".....Eubank
Waltz....."Amour, Amour".....Alfano
Barcarolle....."Caracteristique".....Contorno
"God Save the King".....

A correspondent in a London financial contemporary maintains that the silver-using communities of the world can absorb all the silver that is annually produced when once silver is placed on a commercial basis through silver banks of issue. It is, he says, the interest on and redemption of gold loans that hinder the progress and development of international and inter-oceanic highways and byways, and thus of trade and commerce. Whereas, if silver loans were employed through bullion banks at, say, 1 per cent. per annum, the world would be benefited thereby, and there would only be a small surplus of silver left for the exigent purposes of the world. If China wanted a million of \$100,000,000 where would the silver come from? A silver loan at 1 per cent. per annum may sound strange to the ears of Englishmen, but the day may not be far distant when Europe will see the successful flotation of such a loan, and probably on original financial lines.

The British Consul at Copenhagen, in his report on the trade of Denmark for 1902, remarks that the business carried on by the enterprising East Asiatic Company during 1902 was most satisfactory, and in spite of low freights, which appear to have been universal the shareholders have received 8 per cent., much the same as in former years. The Company say that trade in China has not improved as much as was expected. The decreasing value of silver and the want of a gold standard have been much felt, and the absence of these has caused fluctuations, etc., in the whole of the East Asiatic market. The trade in the various woods, especially teak, has been very satisfactory, and the Company's sales in Europe, America, India, China, and Japan are continuously increasing. During 1902 the Company has launched two small steamers for the coasting trade in the Far East, and two large passenger and freight steamers, *Prince Valdemar* and *Princess Marie*, of 6,000 tons each. In these four steamers liquid fuel has been used for bunkers, and it is said to have taken up less space, thereby allowing more cargo room. They have also begun trading operations in South Africa with *s.s. Sien* and some chartered steamers, and they hope that a profitable business may be worked up in time.

Mr. Consul Palford in his report on the trade of Nowehwang for 1902 states that the net value of the trade of Nowehwang carried by foreign vessels in 1902 amounted to Hk. Tls. \$2,592,135 (\$5,549,977) compared with Hk. Tls. \$2,262,209 (\$5,251,235) in 1901. The great fall in exchange, making the average value of the trade in sterling about 11 per cent. less than in 1901, produces an apparent decline of more than £700,000 in 1902, but an inspection of the comparative tables of quantities shows a balance in favour of 1902. The shipping figures were also larger in 1902. The Consul states that the competition of the Russian port of Dalny has not yet been keenly felt. The railway administration during 1902 was still in an embryonic stage, and greater advantages will no doubt be given to Dalny traffic this year; but until the Chinese merchants of Nowehwang can be induced to move to the new port and place themselves under foreign rules and regulations, the bulk of the trade will keep to its old channel. In spite of differential rates on the railway, and the freedom from all customs duties, the amount of imports and exports by Port Arthur and Dalny was inconsiderable. The country suffered from want of rain in 1902, one of the driest seasons on record. The grain crop was deficient, and at the time of writing, beans—the staple product—were both scarce and dear. The trade prospects for 1903 are therefore not very bright.

Dame Deborah Bowring, widow of Sir John Bowring, a former Governor of Hongkong, has died at Exeter at the age of 85, leaving an estate valued at £13,392.

The Superintendent of the Alice Memorial and Netherstone Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the building fund of the Maternity Hospital:—Lady Goodman, \$25.

We notice in the *Times* the announcement that Lord Meath has received a letter from Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, informing him that his suggestion as to an "Empire Day" has been adopted, and that 24th May will in due course be added to the list of public holidays at present settled by Ordinances. At the Legislative Council meeting to-morrow a bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart a holiday to be known as 'Victoria Day' in loving remembrance of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria," will be read.

The weekly *Graphic* of 27th June contains a full-page picture of an audience with the Empress Dowager of China, drawn by Frederick McCormick. The picture represents Her Majesty thanking M. Bonillard, the manager of the Lunan railway, on the occasion of the Court's return by train from the Western Tombs in April. In the group at the station figure also Prince Ching, General Ching, Liangfeng (Vice-President of the Foreign Office), and Yuan Shikai. In the same number of the *Graphic* there are also views of some of the prominent features at the Osaka Exhibition.

WATER POLO.

We are requested by the Captain of the V.R.C. to state that owing to the fixture of a Gymkhana for Saturday, the Water Polo Shield Competition will take place this afternoon at the V.R.C.

THE JOINT TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The joint service of the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies will be discontinued from the 1st of August, from which date each Company will have its own separate counter where telegrams will be accepted for transmission by either Company's line.

THE CHINESE AND THE CUBICLE QUESTION.

We are informed that there was a meeting yesterday of the members of the Chinese Commercial Union—Mr. Fung Wo Chan presiding, over an attendance of about thirty—to discuss what action should be taken in view of the enforcement of the provisions of the new Buildings Ordinance regarding the abolition of windowless cubicles in domestic houses, and to-day a petition from the Chinese inhabitants in No. 5 Health District will be forwarded to the Government asking for permission to re-erect cubicles already demolished by the sanitary authorities. Some days ago the ten Merchant Guilds of Hongkong also petitioned the Government to withdraw the new provisions relating to the abolition of cubicles in existing buildings.

POLO CLUB GYMKHANA.

Mr. C. H. Ross, Hon-Secretary of the Polo Club, announces that as H.E. the Governor has declined to permit the use of the sloped-chase course for the Gymkhana on Saturday next Race No. 6 has been cancelled and a Go-a-way-please Race substituted. Competitors will start in front of the Judge's box, and ride round the course, the competitor who finishes in exactly four minutes (or failing this the competitor who finishes in nearest to this time) to win. No watches allowed. Entries to be made to the Clerk of the Scales at the course on the day of the Races, prior to the start of Race No. 4. Entrance tickets have been posted to all members of the Jockey Club. Any Member who has not received a ticket is asked to communicate with the Hon. Secretary.

PIRATES ATTACK A JUNK.

Pirates are beginning to make their presence felt on the West River again. On Monday we reported the looting of a Hongkong junk near the Bogue Forts, in Chinese waters, and now the master of another Hongkong craft—licensed pass-boat No. 255, has informed the police that on the evening of the 26th inst., half-way between Canton and this port, he was attacked by pirates in a fishing-junk. They fired shots from muskets across his bows, compelling him to heave-to. The pass-boat was then boarded by about fifteen of the pirates, who tied up the crew by the queues in batches of four, drove them into the hold, and kept them imprisoned there for over three hours under a guard of three men armed with revolvers while the boat was looted. Cargo, money, and personal effects to the total amount of \$4,000 were stolen by the pirates, who eventually sailed away in the direction of Canton.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 27th inst. p.m. for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.
The P. & O. steamer *Nankin* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m.
The C.C. steamer *Chingpo*, from San Francisco, 3rd inst., left Moji on the 28th inst., and is due here on Sunday next.
The C.C. steamer *Editha* left San Francisco on the 29th inst.
The Boston Tea Boat Co.'s steamer *Lyra* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 26th inst., and is due to arrive at this port on the 15th prox.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE TRANSVAAL.

* London, 25th July.
A foreign Consul at Johannesburg has received a cable from Hongkong offering 200,000 Chinese labourers for five years' service at 77/6 per month, food included, the mines to arrange for transport, the cost being deducted from wages. The offer has been submitted to the industry.
* Delayed in circulation.

THE LATE POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

London, 27th July.
It is expected that the Conclave to be held on the 31st instant will consist of 62 Cardinals, making the 41 votes necessary to elect a new Pope; the Cardinals of Rome present number 45.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

London, 27th July.
It is understood that negotiations for the future commercial relations of Great Britain and Germany still continue by means of an exchange of notes between the two Governments.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT GLASGOW.

London, 27th July.
An excursion train, running into the terminus at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, crashed into the buffers, killing thirteen and injuring twenty passengers.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

London, 27th July.
The King and Queen have arrived at Belfast and met with a repetition of the enthusiasm shown at Dublin.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OVERCROWDING AND LOCOMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Hongkong, 28th July.
Sir—In dealing with the overcrowding question it is admittedly necessary to consider what accommodation is available for housing the persons to be displaced from the overcrowded area, and in every scheme which involves the destruction of tenement houses or artisans' dwellings at home provision for the unhoused population takes a very prominent part. Our Sanitary Board is now considering the destruction of cubicles in the central parts of the town and the necessary disturbance of a large number of residents, Chinese and others; and the question arises where are these residents to go to?

It will be argued that there are numbers of empty houses at Wanchai, Bowington, North Point, Kennedytown, and the Kowloon villages available at very moderate rates. Until, however, the new Victoria tramway and the Kowloon tramway are in operation there are no cheap and rapid means of communication between the localities named and the central parts of the City, to which the majority of the residents likely to be displaced are bound to come daily in order to reach their offices and shops. Rickshaws are comparatively expensive, especially for long distances, and the saving in rent is not likely to be sufficient to meet the cost of 40 cents a day for ricksha-hire. Walking in a Hongkong summer, whether in rain or sun, is out of the question for those whose occupations are of a sedentary nature (and I think most of the persons likely to be affected belong to this class).

But in Hongkong (as in London) we have an alternative means of locomotion, i.e., by water, and my object in writing this letter is to suggest that a system of cheap but powerful and rapid ferry-launches should be run in the mornings and evenings from the outskirts to the centre of the Colony. If the suburbs were thus brought into easy communication with the centre I feel sure that one of the greatest objections to moving from the centre would be overcome.

One line of ferries might run from North Point to Kennedytown and back, calling at the principal public piers en route; another line should run from Shamsui, and after calling at Tai Kok Tsui and other villages to the north of Yau Ma Tei, cross over to Blake Pier; while a third line should run from Kowloon City via Maunukok and Tokwan to Blake Pier. Such ferry lines might be assisted by the Government at small expense by providing them with bamboo jetties free of cost in the outlying districts, and permitting the use of the public piers in Victoria.

The Star Ferry Co., which, I believe, a large reserve of capital and launches, might operate one or more of these routes, whilst there are numerous Chinese-owned launches available for the remaining routes.

There is no need to wait for the construction of expensive permanent works or elaborate machinery; the sea is there ready made and open to all.

Trusting that this suggestion may be of some assistance in solving a most difficult problem—Yours, etc.,

DECENTRALISATION.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 28th July.
OPERATIONS AGAINST THE KWANGSI KEBELS
Preparations for a vigorous campaign against the Kwangsi rebels are being pushed forward. The Viceroy some little time ago issued a proclamation calling on them to surrender. In answer to this bills were posted up by the rebels in several towns stating that they were quite willing to surrender if ex-Governor Wang were executed, but not before. It seems that they fear his return to power. The rebels also state that they bear no illwill towards the Cantonese soldiers, but will never give in to the men of Hunan. The Hunanese are considered to be the best fighting-men in China, and there are large numbers of them in the Two Kwang where they are hated as "foreigners."

The famous general Fung Tze Tai will sail for Canton in a few days from Yanchow (Chin Chow). One thousand soldiers have lately joined his command there, and they will presumably accompany him to the capital and later on to Wuchow, where he will begin operations against the rebels. General Fung will be remembered as the victor of Langson, and though he is advanced in years, he is quite up to the work before him—according to report.

THE MAGIC OF THE VICEROY'S NAME
In Canton, where a few months ago one heard of almost daily burglaries and armed robberies, peace seems to be prevailing at present. The magic of Viceroy Shan's name is acting upon robbers and police alike—the former are terrified, while the latter are burning with zeal to win the approbation of their new chief. Hence between the two the city is enjoying quiet—a great contrast to the state of affairs at New Year. Outside the walls, however, matters appear to be as bad as ever. News has been received that an officer named Cheng, who was proceeding by land to Kwangsi with a small body of troops, was attacked by robbers and his valiant soldiers overcame and plundered. A soldier named Lum, who was conveying a despatch from Canton to Wuchow for the Viceroy, was also robbed of his charge at about the same time at King Ting village.

EDUCATION
To turn to peaceful matters. The number of schools in Canton where foreign subjects are being studied is increasing every year. I hear that the Ellis Kadocrie school inside the old city has been taken over by Mr. Tang, the editor of the On Nga newspaper. Mr. Tang is an able and cultured man. He spent several years in Europe and America, and is fully conversant with the best methods of teaching, and his school will doubtless be a great success. I should mention that there are still two branches of the Ellis Kadocrie establishment in Canton.

DEATH OF A FORMER HONGKONG MERCHANT.

The most tragic news of the death of Mr. Jacob Phillips, of Birmingham, who came out to the East after the close of the first war with China. In the short space of eight years he established at Hongkong the firm of Phillips, Moore & Co., with branches at Shanghai, Tientsin, and Manila. Mr. Phillips returned to England in 1851 and for seventeen years, the obituary notices state, he carried on a large trade with China. In the public life of Birmingham he was a conspicuous citizen and was a generous supporter of the local charities. Had he lived till November Mr. Phillips would have reached his hundredth birthday. In extreme old age, it is stated, he manifested extraordinary powers, and his memory was both prodigious and accurate. Though his eyesight failed a year ago, the newspapers were read to him daily as well as all the sterling literature of the day. Mr. Phillips had never married.

THE NEW P. & O. FREIGHT CARRIERS.

Particulars of the new and large freight-carriers being built at home for the P. & O. Co., show that the *Pera*, which was launched just before the mail left, by Messrs. Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Belfast, is a twin-screw steamer of 7,600 tons, and has been specially built to meet the requirements of trade in the East. She is 496 feet long, 57-3 feet wide, and 55 feet deep, and is fitted with necessary appliances of the most approved type for the expeditious handling of large cargo. The cargo-space is divided into six spacious holds, which have been specially arranged to provide unobstructed space for the reception of general cargo of the bulky nature associated with the modern Eastern trade.

The *Palermo* has been launched by Messrs. Barclay & Co., Ltd., at Whiteinch on the Clyde. She is a sister-ship to the *Pera*. In addition to being a freight-carrier, she has accommodation for a limited number of passengers under the bridge in commodious state-rooms.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

The barometer has risen over NE. Japan, down over China and the Loochoos.

The depression in the China Sea appears to occupy much the same position as yesterday. It has a slow motion towards NW.

A depression mentioned yesterday as lying in Pacific to the NE. of Luzon, is a typhoon. It is situated to the SE. of the Moko Sima group, and is probably moving towards NW.

Pressure remains high to the SE. of Japan.

Strong winds off the coast to the E. and W. of Hongkong.

Forecast:—Fresh or strong E. winds; squally, changeable.

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 29th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

DELAY IN BRINGING ON ACTIONS—STATEMENTS BY THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The case was called of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hui Shan—No. 91 of 1899.

The Registrar (Mr. A. Seth) stated that the solicitors in the case were Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist and Messrs. Deacon & Hastings.

Neither party was represented.

His Lordship said:—I understand that the defendants contend that the case was settled by some arrangement some time ago, and the defendants do not come here to dispute that settlement. I think I must deal with this case under Section 296 of the Civil Code, and that Section says that when a cause is called on for trial, if neither party appears, the Court may, if it thinks fit, strike the cause out of the trial paper. I strike this cause out of the trial paper under Section 296 of the Code. I should like to make one or two observations with regard to delay on the part of the parties in bringing on causes for trial which have been set down for trial a long time ago and have been transferred in one course from the general trial list to the paper. A cause is set down for trial in the general paper when the parties apply to the Court to have it set down. When in due course it is transferred from that general trial list to what is called in the Code the trial paper, due notice of that is given to the parties, and they ought to be ready for the cause to be heard when it is reached in consecutive order. Some time ago I looked carefully through the trial paper, the paper, that is, of cases which are ripe for hearing and are only awaiting the hearing by the Court when the Court has an opportunity of hearing them, and I noticed that at the head of that trial paper there were three actions which, it appears to me, ought to have been disposed of long ago. The first of these was the case No. 85 of 1899 (Hing Wai Yuk and another against Ng Lee Hing) and that was set down in the trial paper on the 30th of July, 1900, that is, practically three years ago. Yet neither of the parties brought that case on, and so here was an old case with which nothing was being done and in which no steps had been taken for three years. I called attention to that and promptly fixed this day, the 29th of July, having given the parties full notice, for the hearing of that cause. The result was that the parties withdrew the cause, showing that it had no business to encumber the list; and if they did not wish the cause brought on on either side they ought to have communicated with the Registry and have had it struck out of the list. That was a claim to a trade-mark and goodwill. Well, then I took the same steps in the present case of Li Yu Nam and others against Kwong Hui Shan, which had been set down for trial in the trial paper on the 17th of November, 1901. Now it appears that neither party is prepared to go on with the cause or wishes it gone on with, and some paper has been filed by the defendants themselves from which they seem to have settled the matter by some reference in China, much of the subject-matter of the action having taken place in China. It is not right to say that the defendants' solicitors gave notice of that to the Registry, but I should like to point out that the proper party to give that notice is the solicitor for the plaintiff. Section 317 of the Code says that if an action is settled by mutual agreement or compromise the agreement is to be recorded and the action disposed of in accordance therewith. And then, too, Sub-section 2 of the same Section No. 317 says that notice of such compromise is to be given by the plaintiff or, if a solicitor is employed, by his solicitor to the Registry, together with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same has been made, and in default thereof plaintiff or his solicitor, as the case may be, shall be deemed guilty of a Contempt of Court and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Well, it appears now that neither party wishes to go on with this case and it has been settled, and if I had not taken the peremptory step of giving notice of that it would have gone on year after year encumbering the list and making it appear as if there was considerable delay in this Court in hearing causes which are on the list. Well, there was a third cause which I had fixed for to-day, a cause which was begun earlier than any of the others. It was begun in 1897 and it was down in the trial paper to come on for trial in February of 1901. Neither party took any steps to bring it on. It was a claim for an injunction and damages. The result of my fixing to-day was that yesterday a non-suit was heard on behalf of the defendants, asking for further security for costs as the plaintiff was a person resident without the jurisdiction of the Court, and I granted an order requiring \$3,000 more to be given as security for costs within three weeks, and if that was not done the action should stand dismissed with costs. I only make these remarks because I see these are some other actions which have been put down for hearing, none, I think, in an earlier stage than last year; and I want to point out that if there is delay in settling these matters the delay is the fault of the parties themselves and not of the Court. On the part of the Court there is a strong desire that justice should be administered as promptly as possible. I trust that those solicitors who have cases that have been down for a long time will bring them on for trial or have some valid reason why they should not actually be tried. Recently I have been asked to deal with various cases which have been set down for only three or four weeks while there are others that have been set down for a year and a half that have never been brought on by the parties at all. I naturally wish to take the cases, as far as I can, at such time as is most convenient to the parties, but I do not want to be trying cases that have only been set down for a few weeks when there are others untied that have been set down in some instances for more than a year. However, as far as the present cause goes, I strike the cause out of the trial paper, and so clear the paper of some old cases that should have been brought on for hearing some time ago by the parties or else should have been withdrawn.

The Court adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, 28th July.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ATTEMPTING TO DEFEAUD.

A Chinaman entered a pawnshop in Queen's Road West on Tuesday night and presented two rattan bangles that he wanted to pledge; they were mounted with gold, he said, and were worth not a cent less than \$25, which sum was the lowest he could possibly take for them from the pawnbroker. The latter took the bangles and saw at the first glance that they were worthless imitations. He had their owner detained, and called a constable to whom he gave the man in custody. Search at No. 7 Police Station, whether he was conveyed, the prisoner was found by Inspector McNab to be also in possession of nineteen counterfeit coins. This added another charge against his name, and when he entered the dock the prisoner had a two-fold accusation to face:—(1) attempting to obtain money by false pretences, and (2) being in possession of false or counterfeit coins.

On the first charge he was sentenced to one month's hard labour, and on the second fined \$5 for every counterfeit piece of money found in his possession—\$195 in all, or in default three months' hard labour, the sentences to run consecutively. The coins were ordered to be destroyed.

DUMPING A DEAD BOLT.

Yesterday morning a constable observed a native deposit a basket in Sing Wong Street, off Hollywood Road, and detained the man whilst he investigated the contents, which proved to be the corpse of a newly-born male child. The prisoner was taken to the Central Police Station, where he was placed on the charge-sheet for removing a dead body without a permit.

He was convicted and fined \$100, the alternative being three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On the 21st inst. a Chinaman attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself on a tree in the public gardens. The hour was early, eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and as the gardens were practically deserted the man would have succeeded in his design had not an Indian constable on duty come upon him and cut him down. He was arrested and subsequently placed under medical supervision, with the result that the doctor has certified him to be suffering from melancholia and to be unfit to plead.

Under the circumstances the charge against the defendant of attempting to take his own life was withdrawn, and he was discharged. He will be sent to the asylum.

NEW PUBLIC HEALTH ORDINANCE.

The provisions of the new Public Health and Buildings Bill are being enforced in No. 5 Health District, and the result has been the serving of summonses upon a number of Chinese property-owners for neglecting to comply with the requirements of notices directing the removal of all illegal cubicles in their respective properties. The hearing of all of these summonses, which were issued upon the complaint of Mr. H. P. Tooker, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, has not yet concluded.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SAVAGE ASSAULT.

Yeung Fung, a married woman residing at 5, Tam Lane, West Point, pleaded not guilty to assault and the unlawful termination of an engagement. The complainant, a middle-aged woman, was engaged by the defendant as a maid-servant, and was recently sent by her to make certain purchases. On returning to the house the defendant accused her of carting the purchases and keeping the money thus saved. The complainant denied this, and was attacked by the other, who kicked her and bit her thumb right into the bone.

His Worship, to whom the injured thumb, much swollen and discoloured, was shown, remanded the case until to-day.

SIR E. SATOW IN INDIA.

Sir Ernest Satow, the British Minister to China, on his arrival in Bombay made (says the *Alahabad paper*) an extremely diplomatic speech to the Bombay Millowners' Association, in reply to an address on the subject of Indian trade with China. The chief matter of discussion was the abolition of *lehis*, and the millowners were concerned lest the abolition should be merely nominal, and under the new Treaty they should be mulcted in heavier import duties and have to pay the exactions of the mandarins in addition. Sir Ernest Satow, however, was able to reassure them: there is no immediate prospect of the new Treaty coming into force at all; years will probably elapse before all the Powers interested have come to an arrangement with China. But when the Treaty does come into force, it does not follow that it will be properly carried out. Quite a number of stipulations under the Treaty of 1856 have remained a dead letter until the present day, and Chinese ingenuity in avoiding awkward provisions in Treaties is probably quite as great to-day as it was half a century ago. As the Bombay millowners pointed out, foreign control of the inland as well as the Maritime Customs of China would be the only possible method of outwitting the mandarins. "The fact of goods being of foreign origin shall of itself free them from all taxation, delay, or stoppage, after having passing the Customs House," says the Treaty. But to ensure the carrying out of that provision—foreign control of the inland administration would be necessary, and Englishmen, at any rate, are convinced that such control would involve evils at least as great as the abuses it would correct.

WILLIAM POWELL, LIMITED.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the second ordinary general meeting to be held on Wednesday next, is as follows:—

The directors now beg to submit their report on the working of the Company for the year to 30th June, 1903.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$4,182.85 brought forward from 30th June, 1902, shows a credit balance of \$26,961.39, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 10 per cent. absorbing... \$120,000.00
To write off stock on hand... 7,000.00
To write off fixtures and fittings... 1,568.55
To write off goodwill... 1,265.40
To write off bad debts... 371.72
To carry forward to new account... 4,757.42
\$26,961.39

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the articles of association, Messrs. Thos. H. Reid and W. Clement Dr. w. retire, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITOR.

Mr. W. H. Gaskell, having returned to the Colony, resumed the audit of the books, and your directors recommend his re-election.

Thos. H. Reid, Chairman.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE-SHEET.
For the year ending 30th June, 1903.

Capital—12,000 shares at \$10... \$120,000.00
Bills payable... 773.81
Accounts payable... 3,267.21
Dividends uncollected... 142.50
Profit and loss account... 26,961.39
\$151,144.92

ASSETS.

Stock on hand... \$109,355.40
Pictures and fittings... 4,169.55
Goodwill... 1,265.40
Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank... 28,188.29
Cash in hand... 2,600.00
P. A. Vital, London agent... 1,089.75
Accounts receivable... 8,150.77
\$151,144.92

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ending 30th June, 1903.

Dr. To directors and auditor's fees... \$1,160.00
To balance... 26,961.39
\$28,121.39

Cr. By balance from 30th June, 1902... \$1,182.85
By bad debts recovered... 855.41
By interest account... 457.18
By transfer fees... 30.10
By balance of working account... 22,562.85
\$28,121.39

NOTES FROM THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The fountain this week presents the rare sight of *Eichornia speciosa* in flower. It is a native of the warm lagoons of Brazil and is much cultivated in European gardens though very seldom flowering. This is one of the many interesting novelties obtained by Lady Blake from Chinese cultivators and presented to the Botanic Gardens. If, as we understand, it came from Canton it would be interesting to know how the plant reached China from Brazil.

There are several plants of *Plumbago capensis* in flower in different parts of the gardens. The colour of the flowers is rather uncommon, being a pleasing, light shade of blue. There are two bushes near the large Royal Palm in the new garden and several others on the banks below the rain-terrace. Though an African plant, it is clearly well adapted for our climate, for the flowers are produced in the greatest profusion. It is an old favourite in England as it has been in cultivation since 1818.

The Coral tree, *Erythrina Crista-galli*, makes a brilliant show at this time of the year. One tree may be seen just on the right at the bottom of the steps at the Albany entrance and another near the statue of Sir Arthur Kennedy, but the latter is not quite at its best yet. Two other trees are very conspicuous on one of the banks to the west of the deer-pond in the new garden.

There is a capital patch of colour on the lower terrace in the old garden produced by the bright red leaves of an *Anacardium*.

The rainfall since the 22nd July has been 1.76 inches only.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

In the House of Commons on the 23rd ult. Mr. Yernburgh asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether the Admiralty had any information to the effect that the Russian Government had determined to strengthen the fleet which it maintained in the Far East, and also to add to its force in the Black Sea, and in accordance with this decision to lay down forthwith two new battleships of 12,000 tons at Nikoliev and Sevastopol, and to take in hand three new destroyers in the Black Sea; and whether, including the ships which were to be laid down in the Baltic at the close of the present year, this made a total Russian programme for 1903-4 of eight new battleships?

Mr. Arnold-Forster—The Admiralty has received no special information to the effect of the first paragraph of this question, but it is the practice of the Russian Government to send new ships as completed to the East, and to recall older ships when thus relieved, an operation which tends to increase the Fleet in Eastern waters. In reply to the second section of the question, it is believed that it is the intention of the Russian Government to lay down the battleships and destroyers referred to. In reply to the third as far as the Admiralty are aware the number of battleships or first-class cruisers which are laid down, or are about to be laid down, is six.

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[1243]

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE CONVERSAZIONE.

The annual function of the Royal Colonial Institute—the thirtieth of the series—was again held at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, on the 24th June. The great Central Hall and galleries and the Bird Gallery were thrown open to the large throng of guests present; these numbered fully 2,000 and formed an interesting assembly of members from all parts of the Empire—Nigeria not omitted. Sir Frederick Young received the guests and was assisted and supported by, among others, Lord Brassey, Field Marshal Sir Henry Norman, Lord Jersey, General Sir Bevan Edwards, and other members of the Council. Among these were Admiral Sir N. Bowden Smith, General Sir Bevan Edwards, General Sir Henry Green, Sir James Garriek, Sir Montague Nelson, Sir Montagu Ommamney, Sir C. Clement Smith, Sir Charles Stirling, General C. W. Robinson, Mr. Fred. Dutton, Mr. Thomas E. Fuller, Mr. S. Vaughan Morgan, Dr. A. P. Miller, and the Hon. John Tudhope (Councillors), Sir John, Lady, and Miss Bramston, Sir Frederic Hodgson (Governor of Barbados) and Lady and Miss Hodgson, Sir David Wilson (late Governor of British Honduras) and Lady and Miss Kathleen Wilson, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. and Lady Fromanteau, Lady and Miss Norman, Sir John and Lady Cockburn, Sir Horace and Lady Tezer, Sir John, Lady, and Miss Buchanan, Sir Frederick Darley (Lieut.-Governor of New South Wales) and Lady and Miss Darley, Sir Legal Griffin, Sir Henry and Lady Mance, Lady Maxwell, Lady Hamilton, Lady Scrabbley, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Carson and Lady Wyllie, Sara Lady Samuel, Sir John Taylor, Lady Knightley of Fawley, Sir Edward and Lady Samuel, Lady and Miss Garriek, Lady and the Misses Stirling of Glocart, Major-General Sir George and Lady French, Sir E. Noel and Lady Walker, Sir James Hayes Sadler, Sir Walter Buller, and the Hon. Alfred Dobson from Hongkong there were Dr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Hancock, and Mr. Ernest Corran; Lady Fielding Clarke and Mr. (Albert) Chadwick, C.M.G., were also present. Excellent selections of instrumental music were rendered by the string band of the Royal Artillery, under Cavaliere L. Zavorral, in the Central Hall, and by the string band of the Royal Marines (Pembroke Division), which accompanied the King of his recent tour on the Mediterranean under Lieut. George Miller, in the Bird Gallery.

THE "SHELL" COMPANY'S MISFORTUNES.

The loss, at Galle, of the oil-tank steamer *Conch*, belonging to the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company (M. Samuel and Co., managers), has its humorous features, remarks Lloyd's correspondent of the *Times*, as Sir Marcus Samuel, the Lord Mayor, had just invited his underwriters, among others, to dinner at the Mansion House. The *Conch* left Novo Rossisk on May 4 with oil for Ceylon and the Madras coast, and had discharged two-fifths of her cargo at Colombo. The remainder of the oil, insured for nearly £10,000, has been lost. The total value of the cargo was £18,000. The vessel is 3,555 tons, built in 1892, and insured for £35,000; an additional sum had also been written for disbursements. The insurance on the hull was placed in London and Liverpool. The *Conch* is a total wreck, having broken in two, and it is impossible to save anything. The "Shell" Company have not done well with their vessels from the underwriters' point of view. The *Nerite* was burnt in the Suez Canal in March, 1902, and a total loss was paid on her. In 1898 the *Pecten* was sunk after a collision in the Mediterranean, and in 1896 the *Spondilus* was lost on the China coast at Cape Varela.

THE CURRENCY OF INDO-CHINA.

The report of the Inter-Ministerial Committee appointed in Paris to consider the question of the currency in French Indo-China has not yet been made public, though it is known, says the *L. & C. Express*, that it has been drawn up. Suffice it seems to have leaked out, however, to give an indication of what has been suggested, and this shows that the statement we have previously made is the correct one. It is proposed to get rid of the Mexican dollar as rapidly as possible, and to have the commercial dollar as sole legal tender. Sufficient of the latter dollars would be provided with the least delay to suffice for the wants now served by both classes of dollars. On this being achieved the Mexican would be demonetised. Thereafter a similar course to what has been pursued in India, since the closing of the mints in 1893, would be adopted, and the commercial dollar worked up to 2.50 francs (it is said) by the starvation process. This figure would be in consonance with the proposed rate for the dollar in the Straits Settlements, and for much other part of the Far East as have carried out the process of conversion, or are engaged in doing so at present. The scheme is, of course, as feasible as that being put in force in the Straits, but it has the prior advantage that there is a coin ready at hand to be established.



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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Entrance by Zetland Street),
Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Bookellers.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

TO LET.

MRS. GILLANDERS.
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

TO LET.

"TANG YUEN."
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
SUMMER RATES. European Super-
vision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road;
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903.

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Bath.
Apply to Mr. MATTHEW,
2, Paddlers' Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council will be
held to-morrow at 3 p.m.

BUSINESS.

1. Financial Minutes. (Nos. 29-33.)
2. Report of the Finance Committee. (No. 6.)
QUESTIONS.

Hon. R. Shewan—Has the recommendation
of the Public Works Commission that the
following additions be made to the Public
Works staff, viz:—2 Executive Engineers, 1
Assistant Engineer, 5 Overseers, 1 Clerk, been
carried out, and if not, why not?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance
to set apart a holiday to be known as "Victoria
Day" in loving remembrance of Her Most
Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria.
First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance
to prevent intrusion by persons other than the
servant of the occupier of premises into the
portion of such premises used as servants'
quarters.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance
to provide for the Recovery of Costs and
Charges incurred by the Colony by and on
behalf of imbecile persons introduced into the
Colony.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance
to repeal The Water-works Consolidation
Ordinance, 1902, and to provide for and regulate
the Supply of Water in the Colony of Hong-
kong and for the Maintenance and Repair of the
Works in connection therewith.

First reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance
to provide for the Regulation of the Export of
Cattle and other Live Stock from the Colony.
Second reading of the Bill entitled An
Ordinance to amend The Foresters and Sea
Bed Ordinance No. 21 of 1901, and to repeal
sub-section (1) of section 1 of Ordinance No.
11 of 1902.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance
to amend Ordinance No. 18 of 1903, entitled
"An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, deter-
mination, and settlement of land claims in the
New Territories to establish a Land Court, and
for the other purposes."

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance
to authorize the Appropriation of a Supple-
mentary Sum of One million eight hundred
thousand two hundred and one Dollars and
four Cents, to defray the Charges of the
Year 1902.

Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance
to repeal The New Territories Rent Recovery
Ordinance, 1902, and to make other provisions
in lieu thereof.

R. F. JOHNSTON,
Acting Clerk of Councils.

N.B.—A meeting of the Finance Committee
will be held immediately after the Council.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board will be held
to-day at 4.15 p.m.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Additional Standing Orders.
2. The report of the Sanitary Surveyor for
the 2nd quarter of 1903.

3. Mr. Pollack, pursuant to notice, will move:
—That a Sub-committee of the Board be
appointed to consider what amendments appear
to be desirable in the Public Health and
Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and to report
thereon to the Board.

A. G. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.

AGENDA.

1. Correspondence relative to the erection of
the Disinfecting Station at Kowloon.

2. Correspondence relative to the proposed
erection of a public latrine on a triangular
space behind the Harbour Office.

3. Application for extension of time to
remove the illegal cubicles and cement the
kitchen walls in No. 4, Gough Street.

4. Letter from Sir Robert Hart re the
supply of Plague returns by Commissioners of
Customs at Swatow, Canton, &c.

5. Applications for the registration of Nos.
148, Hollywood Road, 21, Market Street,
ground floor, and 55, Wellington Street, as
Bakshouses, and for the renewal of such licences
in respect of No. 82, Queen's Road West.

6. Application for the registration of No. 17,
Elgin Road, Kowloon, as a Dairy.

7. Applications for the registration of Nos.
10, Lower Lascar Row, and 492, Queen's Road
West, as Fat-boiling establishments, and for
the renewal of such licences in respect of Nos.
480, 490 and 498, Queen's Road West.

8. Further correspondence relative to the
renewal of the Bak-house licences for No. 228,
Queen's Road West.

9. Petition from Kau Chun, Scavenging
Contractor in Kowloon City, &c., relative to the
erection of a privately-owned public latrine on a
certain site in Kowloon City.

10. Report by the Colonial Veterinary Sur-
geon on a sample of pork sent by Mr. O. F.
Ribeiro for examination.

11. Further correspondence relative to the
plan of 15 houses proposed to be erected on
Aberdeen Inland Lot No. 76.

12. Applications for exemption from the
provision of a yard for Nos. 244, Queen's Road
Central, 2, Pokfulam Road, 49 and 58, Des Voeux
Road Central, and for a modification of Section
189 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 in respect of
6 houses proposed to be built on Kowloon.

"I STOOD IN A DRAUGHT"
with my coat off and caught this wretched cold,"
says the sufferer. He need not pay a heavy
penalty if he follow his act of folly with an act
of wisdom. Boak the foot in hot water with a
few teaspoonful of Perry Davis Painkiller in it.
Take a teaspoonful of Painkiller in hot
sweetened water at bed time and be thankful
for so simple and speedy a way to break up a
cold. There is but one Painkiller. Perry
Davis.

Inland Lot No. 900, and No. 27, Balkeley
Street.

13. Mortality Statistics for the weeks ended
June 13th and 20th, 1903.

14. Application requesting that the ground
floors of Nos. 57, 53 and 54, Lower Lascar Row
may be occupied as domestic dwellings.

15. Line-washing Return for the fortnight
ended 21st July, 1903.

16. Rat Return for the fortnight ended 27th
July, 1903.

17. Plan of houses to be erected on Kowloon
Inland Lots 1, 104 and 1, 105.

18. Plans showing yard spaces of houses on
Reclamation Marine Lots 63A and 63B section 2.

19. Further correspondence relative to the
application for exemption from the provision of
backyards for Nos. 43 and 58, Des Voeux Road
Central.

20. Application relative to concreting the
ground surfaces of the basement, yard, servants'
quarters and kitchens of No. 23, Robinson
Road.

21. Application for the registration of No.
26, Elgin Street, Tsimshatsui, first floor, as
a public laundry.

22. Correspondence relative to the appoint-
ment of all existing Sanitary Inspectors to be
Inspectors of Nuisances under the Sale of Food
and Drugs Ordinance, 1906.

23. Correspondence relative to the prohibi-
tion against the importation of Dogs from
Shanghai.

24. Application for exemption from the
provision of a backyard for premises No. 2, Des
Voeux Road West, and for a modification of the
requirements of Section 56 of Ordinance No. 13
of 1901 as amended by Section 3 of Ordinance
No. 23 of 1901 in respect of Nos. 11, 13 and 15,
Tsimshatsui Street, Nos. 193, 200 and 202,
Hollywood Road, Nos. 2 and 4, Kramac Street,
and for a modification of the requirements of
Section 175 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 in
respect of No. 49, Market Street, No. 226,
Queen's Road West and No. 244, Queen's Road
West, ground floor.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA RANGOON.]

THE COTTON TRADE.

London, 11th July.
The struggle for mastery continues in the
New York cotton market with unabated vigour.

London, 11th July.
Sussex has beaten Hampshire by ten wickets.
The Gentlemen have beaten the Players at
the Oval by 54 runs.

Somerset has beaten Lancashire by 182 runs.
Derbyshire has beaten Nottingham by 144 runs.

London, 15th July.
Lancashire has beaten Kent by six wickets.
Middlesex has beaten Surrey by 22 runs.
Warwickshire has beaten Essex by an innings
and 78 runs.

The matches Nottingham and Sussex, and Yorkshire
and Somerset were drawn.

AMERICAN SQUADRON AT PORTSMOUTH.
London, 11th July.

The King's telegram to Mr. Roosevelt said:
I have great pleasure in entertaining Admiral
Cotton and the captains of his Squadron and
have just proposed your health with every
feeling of cordiality and friendship.

London, 13th July.
The Prince of Wales to-day inspected the
United States Squadron at Portsmouth, where
the Channel Squadron also assembled. The
ships were dressed and exchanged salutes.

The reception of the American Squadron in
Great Britain has aroused most cordial mani-
festations in the United States. The Press
declares the manifestations represent real and
solid friendship.

THE ISSUE OF WAR MEDALS.
London, 14th July.

Lord Stanley, replying to a complaint regard-
ing the issue of war medals, said 350,261 medals
and 982,970 clasps had been distributed up to
the 30th ultimo, and production was being
expedited.

OBITUARY.
London, 13th July.

The death is announced of M. Benjamin
Kallay, for many years Finance Minister of the
whole Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and
Administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

TERRIBLE TALE FROM SIBERIA.
Calcutta, 13th July.

The Pioneer's Quetta correspondent tele-
graphs that rumours exist to the effect that
eight out of eleven surveyors sent out on the
Sistan Mission have died of thirst. The
details given are pitiful in the extreme.

THE TIBETAN MISSION.
Calcutta, 13th July.

The Claude White party, comprising
Tibetan Mission, has arrived
15,000 feet high, over the Tibetan border.
All are well. Some Chinese and Tibetan
officials met them there.

THE P. & O. CO. AND OFFICERS' FARES.
Calcutta, 13th July.

The London correspondent of the Indian
Daily News, telegraphing on the 12th instant,
states that the Master of Elibank, in a question

Refreshing and Agreeable.

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC

TOILET SOAP.

A pleasant Antiseptic Soap containing 100
parts Carbolic Acid. Should be used regularly
to improve the skin and complexion and prevent
infection.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

in the House of Commons, suggested putting
pressure on the P. & O. Company to reduce its
fares for civil and military officers.

Lord George Hamilton intimated that the
question would be referred to the Subsidy
Committee.

Some people infer that the authorities are
inclined to compensate the P. & O. Company
for such reduction.

SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 16th July.

Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons,
said that the 25,000 men which it has been
decided to maintain in South Africa after
consideration of the Colonial and Imperial
standpoints, would include four Cavalry
regiments, twelve field and two horse
batteries, fourteen line battalions and four
garrison regiments. Government, he said,
desired to avoid an increase in the number of
men permanently in India, yet it was obvious
that the frontier of India would require rein-
forcements from Great Britain or the Colonies
in event of an emergency. We consider
ourselves entitled to ask the Government of
India for some contribution towards the extra
cost of South Africa, where troops were avail-
able for India, if necessary. The extra cost will
be about one million and a half. The force in
India will not be reduced.

Mr. Brodrick explained the position and said
the 25,000 men forming the South African
Garrison will be held definitely available for
service in India. Recruiting for the Army
was, he said, most satisfactory, and the standard
of all arms had been raised except in the Infan-
try. Tests had been made with a view to equip-
ping the Army with quick-firing guns, and four
experimental batteries are expected to be
ready in August.

LORD ROBERTS'S APPOINTMENTS.
London, 16th July.

Mr. Duncan Pirie, in the House of Commons,
said that Lord Roberts with favouritism in con-
nection with the appointments of General Ian
Hamilton, General Nicholson and others. Mr.
Brodrick protested against such an indictment
and said General Hamilton's services were
exceptional and General Nicholson was a man
of the first ability and knowledge and he
said, had fully kept their advice to appoint
officers only with a view to their command in
the field.

FOR SALE.

A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE
For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903.

R. J. REMEDIOS.
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.
No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ence.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1586]

NOTICE.

WANG HING.
JEWELLER.
has REMOVED to No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL (opposite Messrs. KELLY and
WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a
Branch Establishment, named WANG HING
& CO.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903.

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MONUMENT CONTRACTORS.
Dealers in
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application.
All descriptions of Granite for Export.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1900.

WM. POWELL, LD.

GENERAL DRAPERS AND HIGH-CLASS DRESSMAKERS.

